

shells from the sediments of twenty-one stations most rich in Thecosomata. The results of the study of these shells are detailed in this Report under the title of "Deposit-shells."

In the different shell-containing sediments which I have examined, I have found twenty-four species of Thecosomata, of which a dozen occur in considerable abundance at many of the stations. One of these forms is quite new. The various forms are distributed as follows in the different genera—

Genera.	Species previously known.	New Species.
<i>Limacina</i> ,	6	...
<i>Peraclis</i> ,	1	1
<i>Clio</i> ,	8	...
<i>Cuvierina</i> ,	1	...
<i>Cavolinia</i> ,	7	...

Besides these twenty-four species there are five which do not occur in the Challenger collection of preserved Thecosomata. The total number of Pteropoda Thecosomata thus amounts to thirty-three, of which one is new, and a number either insufficiently known or not previously figured.

<i>Limacina</i> ,	8
<i>Peraclis</i> ,	2
<i>Clio</i> ,	12
<i>Cuvierina</i> ,	1
<i>Cavolinia</i> ,	8
<i>Cymbulia</i> ,	1
<i>Gleba</i> ,	1
that is, in 7 genera,	<hr/> 33 species.